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ABSTRACT

The course introduces the student to basic and individual styling which is essentially the "heart" of cosmetology. The student becomes aware of the constant changes in hair fashions and is able to meet the challenge of Creative Coiffures. Requiring 135 hours of classroom-laboratory instruction, the course is divided into six instructional blocks. On completion of the course, the student will have an understanding of the skills needed for setting hair with mechanical aids, develop the technique for setting appropriate styles for all facial types, develop skill in hair pressing and in the use of the curling iron. The use of air combs along with hand dryers will be taught. Further development of those skills will be maintained throughout the course, as the student performs these in a shop-like atmosphere on other students and patrons. A bibliography lists basic and supplementary references and periodicals. Sample posttests conclude the course description. (MW)

ED 097496

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AUTHORIZED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE QUINMESTER PROGRAM

DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Course Outline
COSMETOLOGY 1 - 9205
(Creative Coiffures)
Department 48 - Quin 9205.02

DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION • 1973

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D A D E C O U N T Y P U B L I C S C H O O L S

1 4 5 0 N O R T H E A S T S E C O N D A V E N U E

M I A M I, F L O R I D A 33132

Course Outline

COSMETOLOGY 1 - 9205
(Creative Coiffures)

Department 48 - Quin 9205.02

county office of

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

THE SCHOOL BOARD OF DADE COUNTY

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Dr. E. L. Whigham, Superintendent of Schools
Dade County Public Schools
Miami, Florida 33132

March, 1973

Published by the School Board of Dade County

Course Description

9205	48	9205.02	Creative Coiffures
State Category	County Dept. Number	County Course Number	**Course Title**

Through participation of this unit, the student will develop skills on setting hair with mechanical aids and will develop the technique for setting appropriate styles for all facial types. Hair pressing will be introduced, along with developing skill in using the curling iron. The students will work on each other and on patrons in the atmosphere of a styling salon. This is a three quinmester credit course.

Prior to entry into this course, the vocational student will display mastery of the skills indicated in "Cosmetology -- A Profitable Career for Men and Women". (9205.01)

PREFACE

The following pages contain a course outline entitled Creative Coiffures.

This quinmester introduces the student to basic and individual styling which is essentially the "heart" of Cosmetology. The student becomes aware of the constant change in hair fashions and is able to meet the challenge of Creative Coiffures.

This course material is presented to the student in 135 hours of classroom-laboratory instruction and is divided into 6 blocks of instruction which are further broken down into a number of units. Upon completion of the quin, the student will have an understanding of the skills in setting hair with mechanical aids, develop the technique for setting appropriate styles for all facial types, develop skill in hair pressing and in the use of the curling iron. The use of air corbs along with hand dryers will also be taught. Further development of those skills will be maintained throughout each quin, as the student performs these in a shop-like atmosphere on other students and patrons.

The teaching methods may vary according to the individual ability of the student. As the content of the course varies, teaching techniques which lend themselves to each particular situation, are employed. The instructor uses demonstrations and lectures which are supplemented by the performance of laboratory experiments and assignments by the students. A basic textbook and student laboratory manual are used throughout the course. The instruction is further augmented by the use of films, filmstrips, charts and other aids which make the lessons more meaningful.

The bibliography, which makes up the last pages of the outline, lists the basic and supplementary reference texts and films.

This outline was developed through the co-operative efforts of the instructional and supervisory personnel, the Quinmester Advisory Committee Service, the Vocational Curriculum Materials Service, and has been approved the the Dade County Vocational Curriculum Committee.

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with Suggested Hourly Breakdown

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GOALS

The student cosmetologist will be able to:

1. Develop an understanding of the principles of fingerwaving, pincurling and their function as used for hair styling.

2. Demonstrate the correct use of implements and equipment in order to achieve the patterns necessary for hair styling.

3. Develop the technique for setting appropriate styles for all facial types.

4. Develop the technique to press hair and to style hair by means of the curling iron.

5. Develop skill in performing the manipulative techniques required in the practice of cosmetology.

6. Satisfactorily complete the Quinmester Post Test.

SPECIFIC BLOCK OBJECTIVES

BLOCK I - ROLLER AND PIN CURL SETTING TECHNIQUE

The student will be able to:

1. Define through written tests the theory of roller settings.
2. Produce on a mannequin the various basis for rollers.
3. Demonstrate on a mannequin the placement of rollers for a set.
4. Demonstrate on a mannequin the technique of back-combing the hair to produce the various methods for variation of styles.
5. Complete satisfactorily on a model or a mannequin all of the pattern sets that are considered to be classic sets.

BLOCK II - PATTERNS OF HAIR DESIGN

The student will be able to:

1. Construct satisfactorily a pattern set using sculpture curls and rollers.
2. Demonstrate satisfactorily on a model or a mannequin pattern sets for the various parts of the head, to be constructed into a style.
3. Complete satisfactorily on a model or a mannequin a roller set for all current style patterns.

BLOCK III - ARTISTRY IN HAIRSTYLING

The student will be able to:

1. Produce the proper hair style for the oval, square, diamond, triangle, round, heart and oblong shaped faces.
2. Construct on a model a hairstyle that will be of a special consideration for various characteristics of certain individuals.

BLOCK IV - CONTEMPORARY STYLING

The student will be able to:

1. Perform satisfactorily on a model or a mannequin the technique used to style hair using a hand dryer or air comb.
2. Demonstrate satisfactorily on a model the procedure of using an electric curling iron.
3. Construct on a model a hair style using the electric curling iron.
4. Perform on a model or a mannequin a comb press.
5. List and practice the safety precautions used in comb pressing.
6. List and practice the safety precautions used in thermal curling.
7. Demonstrate satisfactorily on a model or a mannequin the procedure used in thermal curling.
8. Produce satisfactorily on a model or a mannequin all of the curls that are required in styling the hair using thermal curling.
9. Satisfactorily demonstrate the ability to marcel wave the hair.
10. Produce on a model or a mannequin a croquignole finger wave.

BLOCK V - DEVELOPMENT OF MANIPULATIVE SKILLS

The student will be able to:

1. Demonstrate on a mannequin or a model all fingerwaving procedures.
2. Construct on a mannequin a pin curl pattern set.
3. Exhibit the ability to demonstrate on a model or a mannequin the use of rollers for setting hair.

BLOCK VI - QUINMESTER POST TEST

The student will be able to satisfactorily complete the quinmester post test.

Course Outline

COSMETOLOGY 1 - 9205
(Creative Coiffures)

Department 48 - Quin 9205.02

I. ROLLER AND PIN CURL SETTING TECHNIQUE

A. Technique of Using Roller
1. Size of rollers
a. Amount of hair rolled
b. Control curl size
2. Straight roller control
3. Curved or pivot roller control
4. Vertical roller
a. Forward position
b. Reverse position
5. Short directional roller placement

B. Comb-out of Styles
1. Brushing the pattern set
a. Types of brushes
b. Relaxing the set
2. Back-combing
a. Partial
b. Complete
3. Proper grip and sections
4. Back-combing Procedure
a. Straight back-combing for volume
b. Curved back-combing for volume
c. Packing the hair for greatest volume
d. Light volume
5. French lacing
6. Backbrushing technique

C. Basic Pattern Sets
1. Understanding the pattern
a. Roller code
b. Clockwise pin curl code
c. Counter-clockwise pin curl code
d. Stand up pin curl code
2. Classic style set
a. Straight back bubble
b. Side bubble with no part
c. Bubble with side part
d. Short hair flip
e. Long hair flip
f. Page-boy bouffant
g. Page-boy fluff
h. French twist

II. PATTERNS OF HAIR DESIGN

A. Roller and Pin Curl Sets
   1. Pattern set with sculpture curls
   2. Pattern set with roller curls
   3. Pattern set combining sculpture curls and roller curls

B. Pattern Book Sets and Combout
   1. Side patterns
   2. Back patterns
   3. Top patterns
   4. Bang patterns
   5. Crown patterns

C. Current style Patterns
   1. Style of the month
   2. Current styles
   3. Shop styles

III. ARTISTRY IN HAIRSTYLING

A. Selecting Hairstyles for Various Facial Types
   1. Facial analysis
      a. Shape of head
      b. Characteristics of features
      c. Body structure, posture and poise
   2. Facial types
      a. Oval
      b. Diamond
      c. Round
      d. Square
      e. Triangle
      f. Heart
      g. Oblong

B. Profile Balance
   1. Large nose
   2. Low forehead, protruding chin
   3. Concave prominent chin
   4. Convex

C. Special Considerations in Hair Styling
   1. Short neck
   2. Long neck
   3. Thick neck
   4. Sloping shoulders
   5. Short stature
   6. Tall Stature

IV. CONTEMPORARY STYLING

A. Hand Dryer Styling
   1. Using the hand held dryer
   2. Procedure

a. Implements used
b. Safety precautions
c. Correct techniques

3. Styling hair
   a. Short
   b. Medium
   c. Long
   d. Extra long hair
   e. One length cuts
4. Hand dryer styling effects

B. Electric Curling Iron Styling
1. Electric curling implements
   a. Campilustro
   b. Electric curling irons, assorted sizes
2. Care of implements
3. Safety precautions
4. Manipulating curling iron
   a. Quarter turn
   b. One half turn
   c. Three quarter turn
   d. Full turn
5. Curling methods
   a. Short hair
   b. Medium length hair
   c. Long hair
   d. Spiral curl

C. Hair Pressing
1. Definition
2. Methods of pressing
   a. Soft press
   b. Hard press
3. Hair analysis
   a. Texture
   b. Porosity
   c. Elasticity
   d. Scalp flexibility
4. Safety precautions
5. Procedure for soft press
6. Procedure for hard press
7. Procedure for touch-ups

D. Thermal Curling
1. Definition
2. Implements used
3. Types of Curls
   a. Plain or spiral
   b. Croquignole
   c. Bob or end
   d. Round
   e. Poker
   f. New types

4. Procedure
5. Safety precautions

E. Marcel Waving
1. Definition
2. Implements used
   a. Marcel comb
   b. Curling iron
3. Technique in holding iron and comb
4. Procedure for a left-going wave
5. Procedure for a right-going wave
6. The joining or matching of waves
7. The pick-up procedure
8. Shadow thermal waving
9. Safety precautions

F. Croquignole Styling
1. Definition
2. Procedure
3. Safety Precautions

V. DEVELOPMENT OF MANIPULATIVE SKILLS

VI. QUINTESTER POST TEST

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4. Art of Hairstyling, The. Salt Lake City: American Beauty Career Service, 1966. Pp. 71.

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15. Beauty Trade. New York: Calvin News Service. Monthly.

16. Dez. Teanick, New Jersey: Murray Murdock. Monthly.

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Instructional Media:

Job Sheets: Miami: Division of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Dade County Public Schools

#17 "Croquignole Fingerwave"

#23 "Marcel Waving"

#24 "Croquignole"

#25 "Poker Curl"

#26 "Comb Press"

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#1 "Style Patterns"

#5 "Teasing"

Films:	Dade County Ordering No.
1. Instructional Film on Stem Direction, 16mm, sound.	1.04
2. Jameson Show, Pin curling, 16mm, sound.	2.1051

A P P E N D I X

Quinmester Post Test Samples

Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Basic Terms Used in Hairstyling

Define the following words or group of words that are used in hairstyling:

1. SHAPING

2. FORWARD SHAPING

3. SLICING

4. FORWARD CURL

5. REVERSE CURL

6. CLOCKWISE CURL

7. COUNTER-CLOCKWISE CURL

8. SCULPTURE CURL (PIN CURL)

9. OVERLAPPING CURL

10. STAND-UP CURL

11. RIDGE CURL

12. PIN CURL WAVE

13. FINGER WAVE

14. SKIP WAVE

15. ROLLER CURL

16. STEM

17. BASE

18. CURL

19. STEM DIRECTION

20. BACK-COMBING

21. BACK-BRUSHING

22. MOLDING

23. HALF SHAPING PIVOT

24. EXTENDED STEM

25. FLAIR CURL

26. BARREL CURL

27. FLAT CURL

28. VOLUTE

29. INDENTATION

30. MOVEMENT

Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Creative Coiffures

Read the following statements carefully; select the correct answer and mark on appropriate answer sheet.

1. Directing the hair to create a line is called a:

   a. line
   b. shaping
   c. style
   d. foundation

2. Roller curls usually have which type of base?

   a. arc
   b. square
   c. rectangle
   d. triangle

3. Back-combing is also known as:

   a. ruffing
   b. ratting
   c. teasing
   d. all of the above

4. A skip wave is a pattern formed by combining:

   a. half-moon pin curls
   b. alternating ridges and curls
   c. cascade and sculpture curls
   d. over-directed ridges and rollers

5. When constructing a roller curl, the clip mark will not show in the combout if the clip is secured:

   a. on the bottom of the roller
   b. on the top of the roller
   c. to the stem
   d. to just the roller

6. In a style set, in order to achieve extra strength in the curl, it is best to use:

   a. ridge curls
   b. large size rollers
   c. skip waves
   d. pin curls

7. The term slicing is used in reference to:

   a. making a pin curl from a shaping
   b. cutting the hair
   c. shaping in the hair
   d. an upward movement

8. The following characteristics should be considered in hairstyling:

   a. shape of the entire head
   b. characteristics in features
   c. body structure, posture and poise
   d. all of the above

9. Proper brushing before a combout:

   a. will help to produce a smooth line
   b. will weaken the style
   c. will add curl to the hair
   d. is not a necessary part of a combout

10. A center part in a hairstyle will give the face an illusion of:

   a. roundness
   b. length
   c. height
   d. width

11. To add length to the round facial type:

   a. style the hair low on the forehead
   b. lift the hair on one side of the head
   c. use fullness at the sides of the head
   d. arrange the hair high on the top of the head

12. The characteristics of an oblong facial type are:

   a. wide forehead and narrow chin line
   b. narrow forehead, wide jawline and chin line
   c. long, narrow face
   d. none of the above

13. The fly-away condition and loss of control of loose ends during comb-outs can be prevented by setting lotions that contain:

   a. alkaline substances
   b. mineral oil
   c. anti-static compound
   d. synthetic resins

14. When back-combing the hair for a hairstyle it is best to backcomb the hair:

a. straight out
b. at the scalp area only
c. in the direction of the finished style
d. at the ends only

15. When styling the hair with an electric curling iron, it will leave the hair:

a. with split ends
b. frizzy
c. in good condition
d. discolored

16. When using the pressing comb, the temperature of the pressing comb should be adjusted to the:

a. cleanliness of the hair
b. texture of the hair
c. length of the hair
d. color of the hair

17. The best time to give hair press is:

a. before the shampoo
b. after the shampoo
c. before hair tinting
d. when the hair is extremely oily

18. The most difficult type of hair to give a hair press to is:

a. coarse, kinky hair
b. fine, wooly hair
c. medium, curly hair
d. coarse, curly hair

19. When using a thermal iron, the comb to be used should be made of:

a. nylon
b. plastic
c. hard rubber
d. soft rubber

20. When giving a thermal wave, which type of hair can stand the most heat?

a. chemical relaxed hair
b. lightened hair
c. fine hair
d. coarse hair

21. The exact point from which the hair is directed in forming a curvative or shaping is called the:

a. strand
b. curl
c. stem
d. pivot

22. To become a proficient hair stylist, a cosmetologist must understand hair shaping, permanent waving, hair structure and:

a. scalp treatments
b. chemical hair relaxing
c. curl placement
d. hair coloring

23. To insure long lasting and springy curls, the hair must first be conditioned, properly tapered and wound uniformly so that each curl is:

a. directed in the same direction
b. placed the same way
c. placed correctly on its base
d. directed towards the face

24. When constructions a hairstyle that requires a fair amount of freedom of movement, it is wise to use the:

a. no-stem curl
b. half-stem curl
c. full-stem curl
d. pick-up curl

25. In order to achieve an unseen effect at the back of the head, it is best to use pin curls or roller curls that have a:

a. triangle base
b. square base
c. arc or half-moon base
d. rectangle base

Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Hair Pressing

True or False

_____ 1. Hair pressing is harmful to the hair.

_____ 2. Two basic methods of hair pressing are soft press and hard press.

_____ 3. Hair analysis is very important in hair pressing.

_____ 4. Coarse hair can tolerate more heat and pressure than medium or fine, wooly hair.

_____ 5. Hair porosity is the ability to stretch without breaking.

_____ 6. Fine, wooly hair is the least resistant to hair pressing.

_____ 7. The condition of a patron's scalp may be classified as: normal, flexible or tight scalp.

_____ 8. Burnt hair strands can be reconditioned.

_____ 9. More pressure should be given to the hair near the ends.

_____ 10. In pressing tinted hair, use a moderately heated pressing comb with light pressure.

_____ 11. Apply 1% gentian violet jelly to the scalp burns.

_____ 12. Hair can be safely stretched one-half of its length.

_____ 13. A tight scalp can be loosened by hair brusing and scalp massage.

_____ 14. The temperature of the pressing comb should be tested on the patron's hair.

_____ 15. Always shampoo the hair before a touch-up.

_____ 16. An emery board is used to keep a pressing comb smooth and shiny.

_____ 17. If hair shows signs of neglect, the pressing treatment should be postponed.

_____ 18. It is not necessary to sanitize the pressing comb.

_____ 19. Pressing oil is only used on very dry hair.

_____ 20. A touch-up is usually given about five days after the pressing treatment.

_____ 21. A record card is used for reference in hair pressing.

_____ 22. Hair having poor elasticity is limp and lifeless.

_____ 23. A double comb press is also called a soft press.

_____ 24. Hair pressing is a temporary treatment for kinky hair.

_____ 25. The hair should be styled after a comb press.

Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Thermal Waving and Curling

True or False

_____ 1. The same temperature of heating irons is used on all types of hair.
_____ 2. Another name for thermal waving is marcel waving.
_____ 3. The ability to hold heat evenly is a characteristic of good quality irons.
_____ 4. White hair should be waved with hot irons.
_____ 5. The natural hair growth should determine the first wave formation.
_____ 6. Irons can be ruined by overheating.
_____ 7. Fine hair can stand more heat than coarse hair.
_____ 8. The pick-up procedure is the oldest method of thermal waving.
_____ 9. To keep the hair close to the head, shadow thermal waves are recommended.
_____ 10. A round curl is given to fine hair to produce a smooth style.
_____ 11. Another name for poker curls are hanging curls.
_____ 12. Marcel waving is a method of waving the hair similar to permanent waving.
_____ 13. Thermal waving should be practiced with cold irons until the technique is learned.
_____ 14. In croquinole thermal waving, the thickness of a hair strand depends upon texture and length of hair.
_____ 15. End curls can be given with a thermal curling iron.
_____ 16. The cosmetologist should stand in front of the patron when thermal waving.
_____ 17. Failure to catch hair ends in the curling iron results in fish hooks.
_____ 18. The prong and groove are parts of the iron handle.
_____ 19. The edge of the bowl nearest to the cosmetologist is called the inner edge.
_____ 20. Dropping a wave means to discontinue it.
_____ 21. Rolling the irons should be done with a sway or motion in the arm.
_____ 22. Irons should be washed with a soap solution containing a few drops of ammonia.

_____ 23. Marcel combs should be four inches long.

_____ 24. Marcel waving is a permanent method of waving hair.

_____ 25. Matched thermal waves are waves made to fit perfectly into each other.

Quinmester Post Test Answer Sheet

Creative Coiffures

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. C
14. C
15. C
16. B
17. B
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. D
22. D
23. C
24. C
25. C

Quinmester Post Test Answer Sheet

Hair Pressing

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. False
7. True
8. False
9. False
10. True
11. True
12. False
13. True
14. False
15. False
16. True
17. True
18. False
19. False
20. True
21. True
22. False
23. True
24. True
25. True

Quinmester Post Test Answer Sheet

Thermal Waving and Curling

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. True
7. False
8. True
9. True
10. False
11. True
12. False
13. True
14. True
15. True
16. False
17. True
18. False
19. True
20. True
21. False
22. True
23. False
24. False
25. True